



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROJECT

ACTIVITY REPORT

No. 1

**SURVEY OF U.S. PRIVATE
VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS
WORKING IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Growing concern about environmental degradation around the world has led the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to focus its efforts on a wide range of environmental problems. In response to this environmental mandate, USAID's Office of Health and Nutrition (G/PHN/HN/EH) is launching an environmental health initiative that will address environmentally related health problems. The centerpiece of the environmental health initiative will be the Environmental Health Project (EHP), which will provide both long-term and short-term technical assistance to developing and newly democratizing countries in nine sectors of environmental health. Five of these are new areas of activity for the Office of Health and Nutrition: air pollution, food hygiene, injury control, occupational health, and toxic and hazardous materials. The remaining four—solid waste, tropical diseases, water supply and sanitation, and wastewater treatment—are areas in which USAID has had program activities in recent years.

The Office of Health anticipates that private voluntary organizations (PVOs) will be involved in several activities undertaken through the environmental health initiative. This expectation is based on the past relationship between USAID and PVOs in the implementation of programs in the sectors of water supply and sanitation and vector-borne diseases, and the current emphasis of the Atwood administration on using PVOs to implement projects in USAID-assisted countries. And, just as the WASH and Vector Biology and Control (VBC) Projects provided short-term technical assistance to numerous PVOs, it is expected that EHP will provide technical assistance to the PVO community in a wide range of areas. In order to involve PVOs more effectively and to give them assistance under EHP, the Office of Health requested that WASH conduct a survey of PVOs involved in environmental health activities. The survey began in September 1993 and was completed in March 1994.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the current involvement of the PVO community (the scope of work was limited to U.S.-based PVOs) in environmental health. Specifically, this survey sought to:

- Identify PVOs that could work with USAID in its environmental health initiative.
- Provide a profile of each PVO identified, to include:
 - the subsectors it is active in,
 - the types of development assistance typically carried out,
 - the size and technical background of the staff, and
 - technical assistance needs.
- Identify areas where EHP could provide technical assistance to PVOs.

- Make suggestions on how to involve PVOs in environmental health activities.

In total, a list of 57 organizations with potential involvement in environmental health activities was compiled. Of these, 24 are profiled in this report. Although several sources were reviewed, the survey is not meant to be comprehensive. Rather, it is meant to be a first step in identifying PVOs involved in environmental health and to provide examples of the types of activities being carried out. The list presented in this document should be expanded as EHP develops. The survey revealed that while most of the PVOs are doing work in many of the subsectors of environmental health, very few are conducting integrated environmental health projects. Additionally, most of the PVOs are working in water supply and sanitation and toxic and hazardous materials.

Part 1

Conducting the Survey

Chapter 1

BACKGROUND

1.1 Purpose of the Survey

Growing concern about environmental degradation around the world has led the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to focus its efforts on a wide range of environmental problems. In response to this environmental mandate, and in keeping with its preventive health focus, USAID's Office of Health and Nutrition (G/PHN/HN/EH) is launching an environmental health initiative to address environmentally related health problems. The centerpiece of the environmental health initiative will be the Environmental Health Project (EHP), which will provide both long-term and short-term technical assistance to developing and newly democratizing countries in nine sectors of environmental health. Five of these areas are new to the Office of Health: air pollution, food hygiene, injury control, occupational health, and toxic and hazardous materials. The remaining four are areas in which it has already been active through its Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH) Project and Vector Biology and Control (VBC) Project: solid waste, tropical diseases, water supply and sanitation, and wastewater treatment. EHP is a five-year, \$40 million competitively bid contract that will replace both the WASH and VBC Projects.

Given the USAID administrator's stated emphasis on working with private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and USAID's past history of working with PVOs to implement water supply and sanitation projects and vector control projects in developing countries, it is assumed that PVOs will play a vital role in implementing environmental health projects in USAID-assisted countries. As PVOs implement activities, EHP should be prepared to give them technical assistance and training to make them more effective. In order to involve PVOs more effectively and give them assistance under EHP, the Office of Health and Nutrition requested that WASH conduct a survey of PVOs involved in environmental health activities. The survey began in September 1993 and was completed in March 1994.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the current involvement of the PVO community (the scope was limited to U.S.-based PVOs) in environmental health. Specifically, the purpose was to:

- Identify U.S.-based PVOs that could potentially work with USAID in its environmental health initiative.
- Provide a profile of each PVO identified, to include:
 - the subsectors it is active in,
 - the types of development assistance usually carried out by the PVO,

- ☐ the size and technical background of the PVO staff, and
- ☐ technical assistance needs.
- Identify areas where EHP could provide technical assistance to PVOs.
- Make suggestions on how to involve PVOs in environmental health activities.

In total, a list of 57 organizations with potential involvement in environmental health activities was compiled. All of these were contacted and 24 are profiled in Part 2 of this report.

1.2 Audience

The resulting document is intended for several audiences: the Office of Health and Nutrition, the new EHP staff, USAID Missions, and the PVOs themselves. USAID Mission health or environment officers who are trying to involve PVOs in the implementation of environmental health activities will find information about what other PVOs are doing and what kind of support is possible from EHP. The Office of Health and the new EHP staff will find information on current activities being carried out in the PVO community, training needs suggested by the survey, and suggestions for ways USAID can work effectively with PVOs in the area of environmental health. The document can also be used as a reference by EHP and USAID staff to look up a particular PVO to see what, if anything, the organization is doing in environmental health. Finally, it is hoped that the document will “cross-germinate” ideas among PVOs as they see what other groups are doing in environmental health.

Chapter 2

SURVEY DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The survey involved four basic steps:

- Task preparation
- Development of initial contact list
- Data collection
- Presentation of results and recommendations

2.1 Task Preparation

After the initial scope of work was drafted, there was a half-day team planning meeting with selected WASH staff. This meeting provided input on the goals and objectives of the survey, the types of information to be collected, and ideas for sources of PVOs and background reading.

2.1.1 Developing the Initial Contact List

The next step was to develop a list of PVOs that might be involved in environmental health. Several sources were reviewed (listed below) and a contact list of 57 organizations was compiled. In developing the initial PVO contact list, an attempt was made to include PVOs that the Office of Health, VBC, and WASH had worked with in the former sectors (solid waste, tropical diseases, water supply and sanitation, and wastewater treatment), as well as PVOs that are working in the current sectors. Although several sources were reviewed, the survey was not meant to be comprehensive. Rather, it was meant to be a first step in identifying PVOs involved in environmental health and was meant to provide examples of the types of activities being carried out. The list presented in this document should be expanded as EHP develops.

After developing the contact list, we contacted all of the groups on the list. Appendix A contains the complete list of 57 organizations. Each PVO contacted fell into one of three categories:

- Not working in any of the areas of environmental health.
- Doing a limited amount of programming in the nine subsectors, but the amount and types were such that it was decided not to profile them. In these cases, a summary of the information collected is given in Appendix D.

- Doing considerable work in environmental health, and/or carrying out innovative, cross-cutting activities that could serve as models for other PVOs. These groups were profiled.

With some exceptions, the following criteria were used in deciding what PVOs to highlight in the profile section. These criteria were also used in the development of the initial PVO contact list.

2.1.2 Criteria Used in Developing the List

1. **The organization had to be a PVO.** A PVO is defined as a group or institution that is entirely or mostly independent of government and that has primarily humanitarian or cooperative rather than commercial objectives. Generally, PVOs are registered as nonprofit organizations. Although the term PVO is used throughout this report, its usage here is synonymous with nongovernmental organization (NGO). The Peace Corps, although not a PVO, was included because so many of its activities are carried out in collaboration with PVOs.
2. **The PVO had to be willing and able to receive USAID funds.** This criterion was included because the purpose of the survey was to identify organizations with whom USAID could work. If the PVO does not currently receive USAID funds, but is willing and eligible, then it was included. In order to receive USAID funds, a PVO must be registered with USAID and must obtain at least 25 percent of its annual financial resources for its international programs from non-U.S. government sources.
3. **The PVO had to be conducting, or planning to conduct, activities in at least one of the nine subsectors of environmental health under the USAID environmental health initiative in developing or newly democratizing countries.** PVOs had to be doing some activity in one of the nine subsectors. Activity was defined broadly and included the following: advocacy, funding or grants, information dissemination, legal and regulatory, policy and planning, project implementation (e.g., water supply and sanitation projects), research, technical assistance, and training.

Although the guidelines followed in deciding whether or not to provide a complete profile of a given PVO were flexible, preference was given to PVOs conducting activities in more than one sector, large PVOs active in many countries, or those carrying out activities in the new sectors or cross-cutting comprehensive programs. The following sources were used to generate the initial PVO list:

- Interviews with WASH staff, USAID personnel, and professionals in the field
- Published guides to PVOs. (See Appendix B for detailed descriptions of the sources below.)
 - *InterAction Member Profiles 1993*

- *Directory of U.S. International Health Organizations*, 1992 edition. National Council for International Health (NCIH).
- *Your Resource Guide to Environmental Organizations*, 1991, Smiling Dolphins Press.
- *Report of American Volunteer Agencies Engaged in Overseas Relief and Development Registered With the Agency for International Development*, 1992 edition. USAID.
- *Organizations and Individuals Involved in Environmental Activities in the Former Soviet Union*. This list is produced by the International Clearinghouse on the Environment, which is housed in the Institute for Soviet-American Relations in Washington, D.C.
- List of environmental organizations in the former Soviet Union compiled by Citizens Democracy Corps.
- List of PVOs involved in one or more of the nine subsectors, provided by the World Bank's NGO office.

2.1.3 Method of Selection

One problem encountered in developing the list was that, although some of the PVO guides are indexed, none are indexed by environmental health. The most common indices were health, environment, environmental services, or water supply and sanitation. Consequently, the methodology used was to read each entry and, based on the brief summary provided in the guides, make a judgement on whether or not to put the PVO on the contact list.

2.2 Data Collection

Using the initial contact list, each PVO was contacted by phone and queried to determine if it was involved in one or more of the nine subsectors. If so, we asked that someone at the organization complete a questionnaire and send us written material on the PVO's projects. The questionnaire is in Appendix C. Most of the data were collected via the questionnaire. Some profiles were written using published documentation about the organization, and some were based on phone interviews.

The results were tabulated and summarized. The grids showing the results are on pages 10 and 11 of this report.

2.3 Limitations of the Survey

As mentioned earlier, this study was not meant to survey all PVOs. There very likely are PVOs active in environmental health that are not included. Also, as with all surveys, the information collected depends on who responds. Occasionally, the appropriate person at the target PVO is not contacted or is not available, and hence, all or some of the projects a PVO is conducting may not be recorded.

In addition, the reader should be aware that the number of sectors a PVO is active in does not correspond with the quantity of work it is carrying out in USAID-assisted countries. Although a PVO may be active in several subsectors, it may be working in only one or two countries. For example, the Institute for Sustainable Communities, although it works in five of the nine subsectors of environmental health, only works in one USAID-assisted country (most of its work is in the United States). Similarly, the number of employees does not always correspond to the quantity of work being carried out in USAID-assisted countries. For example, Greenpeace is a very large PVO with employees working in many countries; however, it is carrying out relatively few projects in USAID-assisted countries.

Chapter 3

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Two grids summarizing the findings of the survey by subsector and types of activity can be found on pages 10 and 11. The PVOs are arranged alphabetically. The four most common subsectors were water supply and sanitation, solid waste, toxic and hazardous materials, and air pollution. In the middle range were wastewater treatment, tropical diseases, and food hygiene. Occupational health and injury control were least represented. (Although the questionnaire did not specifically ask for cross-cutting environmental sectors, several PVOs responded with these areas and these are included.) Following is a list of the organizations by types of assistance provided.

Subsectors

Toxic and hazardous materials	14	
Solid waste	14	
Water supply and sanitation	13	
Air pollution	11	
Tropical diseases	6	
Wastewater treatment		6
Food hygiene	7	
Occupational health	5	
Injury control	4	

Cross-cutting Subsectors

Community comparative risk assessment	1
Environmental legislation	3
Environmental policy	4

Types of Activities

Training	18
Technical assistance	18
Project implementation	14
Information	13
Policy and planning	5
Research	5
Funding	5
Legal and regulatory	3
Advocacy	4

3.1 Discussion of Projects by Subsector

This section discusses the types of activities in each of the subsectors. Activities varied substantially.

3.1.1 Air Pollution

This category included both indoor and outdoor pollution. A common project is the promotion of cooking stoves to reduce indoor air pollution. Several PVOs work in projects that address outdoor pollution related to urbanization and industrialization. WEC, the Center for Clean Air Policy, and the Environmental Law Institute (ELI) assist governments in establishing air pollution control policies.

3.1.2 Food Hygiene

Most of the food hygiene activities are being carried out as part of hygiene/health education projects. However, PATH has conducted programs to promote pesticide-free farming.

3.1.3 Injury Control

The types of development assistance being provided in this sector are primarily technical assistance and training. Very few of the PVOs are working in this sector. This may be because this sector does not fall within their mandates.

3.1.4 Occupational Health

The World Environment Center is training people to make videos about on-the-job safety. PATH is training developing country collaborators to strengthen their management skills to produce local health technologies that comply with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs) and worker safety standards. Several PVOs have extensive farmer training programs in the proper use of pesticides, which were classified under occupational health programs rather than toxic and hazardous materials.

3.1.5 Solid Waste

Most of the assistance in this sector is in project implementation. The types of activities range from the broad interpretation of solid waste management in World Vision's community cleanliness campaign in the Philippines (which involves garbage collection, tree and plant planting, and proper drainage) to more narrowly defined garbage collection and processing projects (CRS). Many PVOs give legislative and policy assistance regarding solid waste.

3.1.6 Toxic and Hazardous Materials

The projects fell into two subgroups in this category. About half of the groups profiled work in the areas of toxic waste production and disposal and half limit their work to training in the proper use and disposal of pesticides and methods for pesticide-free farming. The groups that work in toxic waste in general carry out a variety of activities, including advocacy against the production and disposal of hazardous waste and providing technical assistance to developing countries in toxic and hazardous materials legislation.

3.1.7 Tropical Diseases

The types of activities in this sector are mostly project implementation activities, such as providing ivermectin to prevent river blindness and the promotion of bednets with pesticides to prevent malaria. CHF provides short-term technical assistance to a housing improvement program in Bolivia that destroys the habitat of the insect that carries Chagas disease.

3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation

Most of the PVOs active in water supply and sanitation were implementing projects (e.g., installing latrines and water systems). Several have urban sanitation programs, and most programs include a hygiene education component. One PVO is active in legal and regulatory aspects of water supply and sanitation (Environmental Law Institute).

3.1.9 Wastewater Treatment

None of the PVOs profiled were actually involved in building and operating wastewater treatment facilities. Some PVOs (PATH and ATI) give technical assistance and funding for local businesses to treat their industrial waste before discharging it to municipal systems. WEC does assessments of wastewater treatment plants and helped form a coalition to build one in Mexico. ELI gives technical assistance in formulating wastewater treatment legislation. The Institute for Sustainable Communities addresses wastewater treatment when it is identified as a priority area in the community risk assessment process.

3.2 PVOs and the Types of Assistance They Provide

As demonstrated by the list at the beginning of this chapter, the most common types of development assistance are training, technical assistance, project implementation, and information dissemination. The other types of assistance listed are less common.

Chapter 4

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Trends in the Results of the Survey

4.1.1 The Nature and Extent of PVO Involvement in Environmental Health

A large number of PVOs are working in one or more of the subsectors, but very few have “environmental health projects” in the sense that they systematically look at the living environment and its effects on health and prioritize interventions based on need and community input. Most of the environmental health interventions are free-standing projects

in one of the subsectors and are not linked in any way to the other sectors. Some of the PVOs work in environmental health as part of a child survival project. Food hygiene (hygiene education), tropical diseases, and water supply and sanitation are often components of child survival projects. In a broad sense, almost all of the PVOs that implement health projects are “doing environmental health” because the projects involve some kind of health education, and food hygiene is a component of most health education curricula. None of the PVOs are active in all of the subsectors.

Although the exact percentage of PVOs working in environmental health cannot be calculated because the study did not survey all PVOs, of the 57 on the original contact list, more than half were carrying out activities in environmental health.

4.1.2 Factors Associated with PVO Involvement in Environmental Health

The sectors that PVOs work in appear to be driven partly by their mandate and the types of assistance needed in the areas where they work. In this survey, two distinct mandates are evident and will be referred to as “humanitarian” and “environmental.”

Humanitarian relief PVOs

Organizations in this category include PVOs that, for the most part, started out in humanitarian, disaster-relief activities in the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Seven traditional PVOs are profiled, including Africare, Aga Khan Foundation, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, PLAN International, Save the Children, and World Vision Relief and Development. These groups tend to work in rural areas and mostly work in the subsectors of food hygiene, toxic and hazardous materials (pesticides), tropical diseases, and water supply and sanitation. The large majority of assistance provided is project implementation and training.

It is important to note that, in addition to the seven “humanitarian” PVOs profiled in this document, many PVOs working in one or more of the subsectors of environmental health are not profiled. These groups are not included because time and space were limited and because it was felt that the general subsector areas and types of activities conducted by these groups are captured by the seven that are profiled. Brief descriptions of some of the groups not profiled appear in Appendix D.

Environmental PVOs

Environmental PVOs generally started with a mandate to preserve, protect, and clean up the environment. Many did not start with the explicit purpose of providing humanitarian assistance. Eight fall into this category, including: Center for Clean Air Policy, EARTHWATCH, Environmental Law Institute, Greenpeace, Panos, World Environment Center, World Resources Institute, and World Wildlife Fund.

Environmental groups tend to work more in the subsectors related to the environment, such as air pollution, solid waste, toxic and hazardous materials, and water supply and sanitation.

An attempt was made to survey all of the environmental groups. As anticipated, many of those surveyed are not doing environmental health at the present time. These include The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

Other Groups

Approximately one-third of the groups profiled do not fit entirely into one of the above categories, but instead have aspects of each.

U.S. Groups

Several U.S.-based PVOs working with environmental health were excluded because they are not currently working in developing countries. However, they are worth noting because they may be useful as models on how to work with community groups. These groups are identified in Appendix A, column 3.

4.1.3 Other Factors That Influence Work in the Various Sectors

Besides the mandate of the organization, several other factors are associated with subsector activities of profiled PVOs. These include the climate and level of development of recipient countries, technical expertise, and funding. For example, several of the PVOs work only in the former Soviet Union, where tropical diseases are not a problem. Also, PVOs work in areas where they can get funding (e.g., child survival). Having a health mandate is not associated with working in environmental health. A good number of environmental health projects are being conducted by PVOs that do not have a health focus (e.g., World Wildlife Fund, Cooperative Housing Foundation, and Appropriate Technology International).

4.2 Ideas for Technical Assistance That EHP Could Provide to PVOs

Although the PVOs were asked on the questionnaire to identify areas where they may need technical assistance or training, very few responded to the question. Therefore, the following suggestions/ideas for technical assistance that EHP could give to PVOs are based on those few responses and on observations of the WASH staff during the course of the survey. The suggestions are based in part on the types of assistance that WASH has given PVOs in the past, such as workshops, training manuals, and technical assistance.

- Provide training on a framework of environmental health. This would include the basic components of environmental health, cross-cutting technical areas, and basic epidemiological concepts.
- Train PVOs to do comparative risk assessment and priority setting at the community level.
- Train PVOs on how to work with communities to monitor pollution.
- Develop linkages between environmental health groups that work only in the United States (e.g. Citizens' Clearinghouse for Hazardous Wastes) and local PVOs in developing countries.
- Continue to provide technical assistance on an as-needed basis in the technical areas of environmental health.
- Develop training manuals on environmental health issues.

4.3 Suggestions on How USAID Can Best Promote the Environmental Health Initiative with PVOs

- Conduct networking and information-sharing activities with the PVO community:
 - PVO liaison activity under the EHP
 - Promotion of the environmental health initiative at conferences such as NCIH and INMED
 - Newsletter
- Fund environmental health projects through numerous mechanisms:
 - The PVC office
 - Existing Child Survival Grant
 - New Community Health Grant
 - Missions
 - Office of Health and Nutrition
 - EHP

4.4 Suggestions for Next Steps

- Initiate an EHP/PVO liaison task.
- Publish this guide under EHP and distribute it to USAID health and environment officers and other PVOs.

- Design and organize an activity (workshop, seminar, forum) to bring together USAID and health, environmental, and environmental health PVOs to begin a dialogue and share experiences.
- Create a database of PVO information.

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Part 2

PROFILES OF 24 PVOS

GUIDE TO THE PVO PROFILES

The profiles are organized into six parts:

1. Name, address, and contact information
2. Summary of subsectors, types of assistance, and regions
3. Description of mandate
4. Funding sources
5. Description of environmental health activities
6. Staffing and technical expertise.

The subsector summary includes nine areas of environmental health in which EHP will be working, with a tenth category for cross-cutting issues.

The list of “types of assistance” refers to the PVO as a whole and not necessarily to the way it carries out its work in the environmental health sectors listed. The following categories were used:

Advocacy	Promoting the interests of a particular group, e.g., women
Funding/grants	Providing funding and grants to local groups that carry out projects.
Information dissemination	Formally collecting, distributing, and exchanging information.
Legal and regulatory	Advising governments and other PVOs on environmental laws.
Policy and planning	Developing and analyzing environmental policy.
Project implementation	Long-term implementation of hardware and software, e.g., a water supply and sanitation project.
Research	Collecting, analyzing, and reporting on environmental health risks.
Technical assistance	Conducting studies and assessments.
Training	Training local staff in technical skills.

In the description of environmental health activities, the heading of one of the nine subsectors was used where possible; however, in the case of cross-cutting subsectors, the most appropriate heading was used. An attempt was made to capture all of a PVO's activities, although in some cases the activities were so numerous that we were only able to profile a subset of the total activities.

Africare

440 R Street, NW

Washington, DC 20001

(202) 462-3614

Contact: Kevin Loether, program officer

Subsectors	Types of Assistance
<input type="checkbox"/> Air pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy
<input type="checkbox"/> Food hygiene	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding/grants
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toxic and hazardous materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Information
<input type="checkbox"/> Injury control	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal and regulatory
<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational health	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy and planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Solid waste	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project implementation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Research
<input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater treatment	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water supply and sanitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting	

Region: Africa

Mandate

Africare supports agricultural development, water resource development, environmental management, health, and emergency assistance in Africa. Africare's focus since its inception has been primarily rural; however, it has intensified its activities in the urban/peri-urban sector.

Funding

Africare receives funding from individual donations, private foundations, corporations, the religious community, and the U.S. government, including USAID.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Toxic and hazardous materials.* Africare conducts training in the safe use of pesticides in many countries.
- *Tropical diseases.* Africare has developed a model for the control of onchocerciasis, or "river blindness," that other international organizations have adopted worldwide. The model combines diagnostic surveys and grassroots education with village-based distribution of ivermectin. Nigeria and Chad are two countries in which it has projects.

- *Water supply and sanitation.* In 1993, Africare was addressing water-related diseases in 10 countries through water supply, sanitation, and health education projects. Two sites included Beira, Mozambique and Ntcheu, Malawi. Africare is conducting a food-for-work project in Lusaka, Zambia that addresses environmental sanitation by building drainage canals and latrines. Hygiene education is an integral part of the organization's numerous child survival projects.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

Africare employs 100 full-time expatriate staff in the United States and Africa. Of these, approximately 65 are technical staff, with expertise in agronomy, environmental management, public health, economics, and other areas.

Aga Khan Foundation

1901 L Street, NW

Suite 700

Washington, DC 20036

(202) 293-2537

Contact: Patricia Scheid, program officer

Subsectors

- ☐ Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- ☐ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- ☐ Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☐ Wastewater treatment
- ☒ Water supply and sanitation
- ☒ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☒ Funding/grants
- ☐ Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- ☐ Policy and planning
- ☐ Project implementation
- ☐ Research
- ☒ Technical assistance
- ☐ Training

Regions: Africa, Asia, Former Soviet Union

Mandate

The Aga Khan Foundation provides grants and technical assistance to people of all faiths who seek fresh solutions to pressing social and environmental problems. Its particular emphasis is on health, education, and rural development in low-income countries of Africa and Asia.

Funding

The foundation receives funding from private donors, USAID, and other donor agencies. Its USAID funding sources include USAID/Kenya, the Office of Health's child survival program, FVA/PVC, and NIS/TF/DIHHR for emergency assistance in Tajikistan.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Water supply and sanitation.* Aga Khan helped finance the Orangi Pilot Project in a squatter settlement near Karachi, Pakistan. Part of this project involved organizing the community to improve sanitation through a low-cost condominial sewer. Aga Khan also has primary health projects in several countries that include water supply and sanitation, and hygiene education components. One example is Kisumu, Kenya.

- *Water resources.* Aga Khan is supporting a water resources project in India through the Sadguru Water and Development Foundation. The project makes the best use of available water resources and demonstrates the economic and environmental benefits of reforestation. It has reversed the exodus of tribal people forced from their land by drought and erosion, thereby bringing new prosperity to the Panchmahals and a potential new impetus to environmental improvement efforts applicable to large areas of Northern India.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

Aga Khan is a very large organization with many field offices and other affiliated organizations, such as the Aga Khan University in Karachi, India. Its Washington, D.C., office has six full-time staff, of whom three are technical.

Appropriate Technology International

1331 H Street, NW

12th Floor

Washington, DC 20005

(202) 628-4622

Contact: Susan Swift, communications director

Subsectors

- ☐ Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- ☒ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- ☐ Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☒ Wastewater treatment
- ☐ Water supply and sanitation
- ☐ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☒ Funding/grants
- ☒ Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- ☐ Policy and planning
- ☐ Project implementation
- ☐ Research
- ☒ Technical assistance
- ☒ Training

Regions: Africa, Asia, Latin America

Mandate

Appropriate Technology International (ATI) provides technical assistance and funding to small groups needing assistance with business ventures. It also shares innovations and successes among countries to help other micro-producers.

Funding

ATI was established by the U.S. Congress in 1976 as a federally funded, nonprofit organization. It receives funds from USAID and from various donor organizations.

Environmental Health Activities

Although environmental health is not its mandate, ATI works in the area if an industry it is supporting is posing a threat to the environment. When an industry group is polluting, ATI becomes involved in devising better production methods to prevent and control pollution.

- *Toxic and hazardous materials.* As part of a project with coffee producers in El Salvador, ATI is designing ways to dispose of the by-product of the coffee processing. The waste was previously dumped into a river and was a major source of pollution. In the Andes, ATI helped introduce a new method of gold mining

which did not involve mercury. Mercury flow in the rivers had been endangering the lives of the miners and polluting downstream waters.

- *Wastewater treatment.* In Rajasthan, India, ATI helped develop new, cleaner ways to process textiles and treat the waste generated in the processing, thereby reducing the contamination of water supplies.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

ATI employs 50 full-time staff in its headquarters and 30 in field offices. The technical backgrounds of staff vary according to project.

CARE

151 Ellis Street

Atlanta, GA 30303

(404) 681-2552

Contact: Kathy Tilford

Subsectors	Types of Assistance
<input type="checkbox"/> Air pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding/grants
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toxic and hazardous materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Information
<input type="checkbox"/> Injury control	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal and regulatory
<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational health	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy and planning
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid waste	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project implementation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Research
<input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater treatment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water supply and sanitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting	

Regions: Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe

Mandate

CARE conducts relief and development programs in 39 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe. CARE works in the areas of health, nutrition, AIDS, population, natural resources, agriculture, small economic activities, and emergency assistance.

Funding

CARE receives funding from private donations, private foundations, and governmental and international agencies. It receives USAID funding from central bureaus and USAID missions.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Food hygiene.* CARE trains community health workers in hygiene practices, including proper food storage.
- *Toxic and hazardous materials.* CARE conducts pesticide use training projects in Nicaragua and Indonesia.
- *Solid waste.* CARE is conducting a waste disposal project in Chad and a garbage recycling food-for-work project in Guatemala.

- *Tropical diseases.* CARE addresses tropical diseases in several of its projects, including a chagas prevention program in Bolivia, an intestinal parasite education and prevention program in Bolivia and Indonesia, and malaria control programs in Mali, Cameroon, Kenya, and the Sudan.
- *Water supply and sanitation.* CARE is currently conducting urban water supply and sanitation projects in Somalia, Guatemala, Peru, and Mozambique. It has rural water supply and sanitation projects in sixteen countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The projects include hygiene education.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

CARE employs approximately 270 expatriates overseas and 216 people in its headquarters. Approximately 10 percent of its headquarters staff is technical, with backgrounds in the following areas: health, small business, agriculture/environment, training, population, food distribution, and emergency assistance.

Catholic Relief Services

209 West Fayette Street

Baltimore, MD 21201-3403

(301) 625-2220

Contact: Lynn Renner, desk officer, Latin American and Caribbean regional office

Subsectors	Types of Assistance
<input type="checkbox"/> Air pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding/grants
<input type="checkbox"/> Toxic and hazardous materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Information
<input type="checkbox"/> Injury control	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal and regulatory
<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational health	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy and planning
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid waste	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project implementation
<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Research
<input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater treatment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water supply and sanitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting	

Regions: Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe

Mandate

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) operates relief, welfare, and self-help programs in 73 countries to assist refugees, war victims, and other needy persons. While emphasis is placed on the distribution of supplies, food, clothing, and medicine, CRS activities in technical assistance and community development have increased steadily in recent years.

Funding

CRS receives most of its funding from donations from the Catholic community in the United States. It also receives funding from USAID/Honduras.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Food hygiene.* CRS carries out many projects worldwide that involve health education and training of community health promoters. Hygienic practices, including food hygiene, are usually part of the training.
- *Solid waste.* CRS is creating two permanent garbage collection and processing micro-businesses in the industrial town of Ilo, Peru.
- *Water supply and sanitation.* CRS conducts several projects in water supply and sanitation worldwide. Typically, a project will include water supply, sanitation, and hygiene education. Most of its projects are in rural areas. CRS is currently

conducting projects in Guatemala and Honduras, and in countries in Africa and Asia.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

CRS employs 480 full-time staff in the United States and overseas. Approximately 10 percent are technical staff, with expertise in accounting, agriculture, agronomy, public health, and medicine.

Center for Clean Air Policy

444 North Capitol Street

Suite 526

Washington, DC 20001

(202) 624-7709

Contact: Mary Bittle Teer

Subsectors

- ☒ Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- ☐ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- ☒ Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☐ Wastewater treatment
- ☐ Water supply and sanitation
- ☒ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☐ Funding/grants
- ☐ Information
- ☒ Legal and regulatory
- ☒ Policy and planning
- ☒ Project implementation
- ☐ Research
- ☒ Technical assistance
- ☒ Training

Regions: United States, Czech Republic, Slovakia

Mandate

The Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP) was founded in 1985 by a bipartisan, multi-regional group of U.S. governors to develop innovative approaches to major U.S. environmental and energy issues. In 1991, CCAP started an exchange with the Czech Republic and Slovakia to assist them in developing environmental policies and institutional capacity.

Funding

CCAP receives funding from a number of sources, including private donations, foundation grants, and the USAID/Europe bureau.

Environmental Health Activities

CCAP's efforts in the Czech Republic work toward the creation of policies that encourage reliance on market-based and least cost approaches to environmental compliance.

- *Air pollution.* Also in the Czech Republic, CCAP is helping governors and regional authorities in Northern Bohemia to develop a regulatory framework for regional air quality control. An emissions inventory is in the beginning phase.

- *Urban environmental management.* CCAP is helping the municipality of Kralupy in the Czech Republic to develop an urban environmental management program that will involve solid waste management, air quality, and pollution control.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

CCAP employs nine full-time staff in its Washington, D.C., office and one expatriate and five local staff in the Czech Republic. Most staff members are policy analysts.

Cooperative Housing Foundation

1010 Wayne Avenue, Suite 240

Silver Spring, MD 20910

(301) 587-4700

Subsectors

- ☐ Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- ☐ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☒ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- ☒ Solid waste
- ☒ Tropical diseases
- ☐ Wastewater treatment
- ☒ Water supply and sanitation
- ☒ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☒ Funding/grants
- ☒ Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- ☐ Policy and planning
- ☒ Project implementation
- ☐ Research
- ☒ Technical assistance
- ☒ Training

Regions: Latin America, Eastern Europe, Africa

Mandate

The Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) assists lower-income people in the United States and worldwide to obtain adequate shelter and a healthy environment in viable, democratically controlled communities. Its role is to train and assist local institutions to enable families to meet a basic human need in a manner that builds dignity through self-reliance, strengthens their sense of community through cooperation with others, and enhances their capability to sustain future development. It also engages in research and education in order to promote the transfer of knowledge and skills and the development of supportive public policies.

Funding

CHF receives funding from private foundations and the U.S. government, including USAID.

Environmental Health Activities

In 1992, CHF published a monograph that explores the impact of living practices in informal settlements on the urban environment in developing countries. *Partnership for a Livable Environment* promotes a community-based approach to solving environmental problems and is illustrated by a variety of appropriate and cost-effective interventions that enable the urban poor to improve their physical environment.

- *Injury control.* CHF is providing training workshops, technical assistance, and research services to housing finance programs in Budapest, Hungary. Topics

include a variety of safety in housing issues, such as fire prevention, anti-crime measures, and other safety issues.

- *Solid waste.* CHF is currently conducting an emergency solid waste clean-up project in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and a solid waste collection project in an informal settlement near Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.
- *Tropical diseases.* CHF is providing short-term technical assistance to the Chagas Disease Control Project in Cochabamba, Bolivia, to determine the feasibility of adding a home improvement loan program as a means of improving the sustainability of the chagas control program.
- *Urban environmental sanitation.* CHF is conducting an urban environmental sanitation program in Tegucigalpa, Honduras that aims to improve unhealthy sanitary conditions by increasing the demand for using credit to improve sanitation, and to raise awareness about the need for better environmental sanitation. Loans are available to participating families for making improvements, such as constructing water storage tanks/wash stands, building shower stalls, improving rooftop rainwater collection systems, building latrines, or making legal connections to the city's waterborne sewage system.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

CHF employs 16 people at its headquarters, 9 expatriate staff, and 41 local staff overseas for a total of 66 persons. Of these, 45 possess technical backgrounds, including architecture, building materials production, civil engineering, community development, cooperative housing, disaster relief, housing project finance, housing law and policy, loan servicing, public health, sanitation engineering, social work, training, urban environment, urban planning and affordable housing, and women in development.

EARTHWATCH

680 Mount Auburn St.

P.O. Box 403

Watertown, MA 02272-9104

(617) 926-8200

Contact: David Silverburg

Subsectors

- ☒ Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- ☒ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- ☐ Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☒ Wastewater treatment
- ☐ Water supply and sanitation
- ☐ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☒ Funding/grants
- ☐ Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- ☐ Policy and planning
- ☐ Project implementation
- ☒ Research
- ☐ Technical assistance
- ☐ Training

Regions: Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe

Mandate

EARTHWATCH sponsors scholarly field research by finding volunteers who pay their own costs to help scientists on research expeditions around the world. Local scientists solicit funds from EARTHWATCH to carry out studies and EARTHWATCH assists them with volunteers and funding. The organization attempts to match perceived needs with resources.

Funding

EARTHWATCH receives its operating funds from membership donations and the paying volunteers. Some of the projects it is involved with also receive USAID funds.

Environmental Health Activities

EARTHWATCH generally carries out short-term research projects rather than long-term development projects. It undertakes 170 projects each year, all of which are listed in the organization's journal, *EARTHWATCH*. All study proposals are peer reviewed. The organization is more reactive than proactive in terms of funding studies.

Some examples of projects in the latest issue of the magazine include:

- ☒ Water pollution study in Tallinn, Estonia.

- Promotion of fuel-efficient stoves to reduce fuel consumption and indoor air pollution in Kenya.
- Geoecological studies of surface coal mining sites that devastated land in Bulgaria and South Wales.
- Agricultural pollution of Lake Balatin, Hungary.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

EARTHWATCH employs 55 full-time staff in the United States, 4 full-time staff in Oxford, England, and 2 full-time staff in Australia. The scientists who run projects in the field are usually local.

ECOLOGIA

(Ecologists Linked for Organizing Grassroots Initiatives and Actions)

Route 547, Box 199

Harford, PA 18823

(717) 434-2873

Subsectors	Types of Assistance
<input type="checkbox"/> Air pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy
<input type="checkbox"/> Food hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding/grants
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toxic and hazardous materials	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information
<input type="checkbox"/> Injury control	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal and regulatory
<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational health	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy and planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Solid waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Project implementation
<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Research
<input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater treatment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance
<input type="checkbox"/> Water supply and sanitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting	

Region: Former Soviet Union

Mandate

ECOLOGIA provides information, training, and technical support to grassroots environmental groups in the former Soviet Union, the Baltic States, and Central and Eastern Europe. ECOLOGIA offers technical and humanitarian assistance to those emerging from the ecological effects of Soviet history.

Funding

ECOLOGIA receives funding from private donations and some private foundations.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Toxic and hazardous materials.* ECOLOGIA is establishing a citizens environmental monitoring network in six Eastern and Central European nations and three Baltic countries. Existing monitoring projects include evaluation of drinking water supplies, monitoring of industrial pollutants, identification of radiation hot spots, and monitoring of agricultural pollution. ECOLOGIA is also working with NGOs located along the Aral Sea to monitor health problems related to environmental conditions.
- *Environmental health information exchange.* ECOLOGIA links groups and individuals from the United States with groups and individuals in the former Soviet Union so that they can exchange practical information on solving environmental problems at the local level. The organization responds to requests for information on scientific,

technical, legal, and citizen action matters appropriate to grassroots environmental efforts in such diverse regions as Hungary and Siberia.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

ECOLOGIA employs three full-time staff members and three technical staff members.

Environmental Law Institute

1616 P Street, NW

Suite 200

Washington, DC 20036

(202) 328-5150

Contact: David Spohr

Subsectors

- ☒ Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- ☒ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- ☒ Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☒ Wastewater treatment
- ☒ Water supply and sanitation
- ☐ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☐ Funding/grants
- ☒ Information
- ☒ Legal and regulatory
- ☐ Policy and planning
- ☐ Project implementation
- ☐ Research
- ☒ Technical assistance
- ☒ Training

Regions: Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union

Mandate

The Environmental Law Institute (ELI) advances environmental protection by improving law, policy, and management and educates the public on air and water quality, hazardous waste dumping, wildlife protection, and public health threats. It achieves this goal through information services, training courses and seminars, research programs, and policy recommendations.

Funding

ELI receives funding from private foundations, governmental organizations, and the Latin American and Caribbean Bureau of USAID.

Environmental Health Activities

ELI's activities are in the area of environmental regulation. Its Environmental Program for Central and Eastern Europe provides law drafting and implementation assistance to Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia in the areas of air pollution, solid waste, toxic and hazardous materials, and wastewater treatment. ELI has published memoranda for use by environmental decision-makers in the region on topics such as "Facility Inspections Under Water Discharge Permitting Program,"

"Federal Regulation of Non-point Source Water Pollution in the United States," and "Regulation of the Import and Export of Hazardous Wastes in the United States."

Staffing and Technical Expertise

ELI employs 60 full-time staff members, 5 of whom have technical backgrounds. Their areas of expertise include economics, toxicology, public health, groundwater, and natural resources.

Greenpeace

1436 U Street, NW

Washington, DC 20009

(202) 462-1177

Contact: San Jay, information officer

Subsectors

- Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- ☐ Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☐ Wastewater treatment
- ☐ Water supply and sanitation
- ☐ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- Advocacy
- ☐ Funding/grants
- Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- ☐ Policy and planning
- ☐ Project implementation
- Research
- ☐ Technical assistance
- ☐ Training

Region: Worldwide

Mandate

Greenpeace is an international environmental organization with more than four million members, including citizens, activists, lobbyists, and scientific experts. The organization is currently working on four major campaigns, in the areas of ocean ecology, toxics, nuclear weapons and nuclear power, and atmosphere and energy.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Air pollution.* Greenpeace is working to halt the production of CFCs and HCFCs and other ozone-destroying chemicals and for the substitution of safer, non-toxic alternatives. It is also working to decrease U.S. carbon dioxide emissions and other gas emissions that contribute to global warming.
- *Toxic and hazardous materials.* Greenpeace works to end the production and use of persistent, bioaccumulative toxics and toxic waste disposal methods worldwide. In 1986 the organization launched its International Toxic Trade Campaign, which investigates, exposes, and fights the trade in hazardous wastes, hazardous products, and hazardous technologies worldwide. Through non-violent direct actions, research, publications, lobbying, and grassroots organizations, Greenpeace has played an integral role in publicizing and curtailing the dangerous trade in toxics. This includes preventing the export of solid waste and toxic waste from the U.S. to developing countries, preventing the export of chemicals such as pesticides which the USEPA has banned here in the U.S., and preventing the transfer of polluting technologies,

such as hazardous waste incinerators. ■ *Nuclear weapons and nuclear power.* Greenpeace is working to stop the nuclear arms race by campaigning for a comprehensive nuclear test ban and a ban on plutonium production and use for any purpose. It is also campaigning to phase out nuclear power plants and to ensure that deadly nuclear waste is stored above ground in monitored storage facilities.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

Greenpeace is headquartered in Washington, D.C.

Institute for Sustainable Communities

56 College Street

Montpelier, Vermont 05602

Tel: (802) 763-8303

Fax: (802) 229-2919

E-Mail: isc@together.org

Subsectors

- ☒ Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- ☒ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- ☒ Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☒ Wastewater treatment
- ☒ Water supply and sanitation
- ☒ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☐ Funding/grants
- ☒ Information
- ☒ Legal and regulatory
- ☒ Policy and planning
- ☒ Project implementation
- ☐ Research
- ☒ Technical assistance
- ☒ Training

Region: Central and Eastern Europe and Former Soviet Union

Mandate

The Institute for Sustainable Communities (ISC) promotes environmental protection, sustainable economies, and participatory decision-making at the community level in Central/Eastern Europe and Eurasia through training, technical assistance, and demonstration projects.

Funding

ISC receives its funding from private foundations, the U.S. government (USAID and EPA), and individual donors.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Community environmental risk assessment and action.* ISC assists committees composed of citizens, environmental activists, technical experts, and local government officials in determining which local environmental problems pose the greatest risk to their communities. In an 18-month process, lay people and technical experts cooperate to rank the problems, then develop and implement an action plan for low-cost solutions to the top priority problems. Information about the experience and successes of the local committees is disseminated through features and updates in the national media, a national network of environmental organizations, and by visitors

from other interested communities who want to address their own environmental problems.

ISC has guided two broad-based committees of volunteers in Satoraljuajhely, Hungary, through a systematic priority-setting and planning process. Using a methodology called "comparative risk," the committees collected and analyzed public health data. They presented the data to community leaders and the public for assessment, and determined the community's values and priorities. The committees then ranked the risks posed by each environmental problem according to these shared values and priorities. A similar project is being carried out in Troyan, Bulgaria.

- *Environmental health education.* ISC conducts training courses on teaching methods for air pollution and principles of air, teaching methods for water conservation and principles of water, and methods for teaching about the urban environment. The organization also has helped set up environmental management training centers in Sofia, Bulgaria, and Warsaw, Poland, where it offers hands-on workshops for policy makers, government representatives, businesses, individuals, and NGOs. Topics include environmental enforcement, risk assessment, environmental policy, and environmental impact assessment.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

ISC employs 23 full-time staff, 15 of whom have technical backgrounds. Their areas of expertise include public health, policy analysis, resource economics, international relations, engineering, office management, and fund-raising.

[Updated March 1995]

Mega-Cities Project, Inc.

915 Broadway, Suite 1601

New York, NY 10010

(212) 979-7350

Contact: Akhtar Badshah, director of programs

Subsectors

- ☒ Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- ☒ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- ☒ Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☐ Wastewater treatment
- ☐ Water supply and sanitation
- ☐ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☒ Funding/grants
- ☒ Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- ☐ Policy and planning
- ☐ Project implementation
- ☒ Research
- ☒ Technical assistance
- ☐ Training

Region: Worldwide

Mandate

The Mega-Cities Project is dedicated to reducing the time lag between the conception of urban innovations and their implementation. The project disseminates information about successful projects and assists in finding seed money to start similar projects. The project combines theory and practice in its search for successful approaches to improving the condition of urban life. Mega-Cities works in 16 countries around the world with a project coordinator, a six-sector steering committee (government, business, nonprofit, grassroots, universities, and media) and a network of hundreds of local leaders and innovators. The 16 cities currently participating are: Bangkok, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Calcutta, Jakarta, Karachi, Lagos, London, Los Angeles, Mexico City, New Delhi, New York, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Tokyo. Mega-Cities has facilitated the transfer of social, cultural, and technological innovations that address urban environment and poverty.

Funding

Mega-Cities receives funding from private foundations, private donors, and various external donor organizations. It does not currently receive funding from USAID.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Air pollution.* Mega-Cities facilitated the transfer of an air pollution alert campaign from Sao Paulo to New York City. The campaign encourages citizens to minimize automobile use on days when air pollution is particularly severe. New York City expects to have air pollution monitors modeled after Sao Paulo's on display throughout the city by late 1994 or early 1995.
- *Toxic and hazardous materials.* A Mega-Cities committee in Rio de Janeiro has adopted a "toxic waste reduction for small businesses project" from Los Angeles. The program promotes the recycling and efficient use of toxic industrial materials by small companies with little access to technical assistance. Its methods are particularly applicable in rapidly developing countries.
- *Solid waste.* Mega-Cities facilitated the transfer of a littering reduction campaign from Bangkok to Rio de Janeiro. The program featured a cartoon character that teaches children to discourage littering by their elders.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

Mega-Cities has seven full-time staff members in its New York headquarters, of which four are involved in technical issues. The technical staff have backgrounds in social science, economics, and urban development. The organization also funds coordinators in 20 cities worldwide.

Panos Institute

1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Suite 301

Washington, DC 20036

(202) 483-3059

Contact: Juan Pons, information officer

Subsectors

- Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☐ Wastewater treatment
- ☐ Water supply and sanitation
- Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- Advocacy
- ☐ Funding/grants
- Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- ☐ Policy and planning
- ☐ Project implementation
- ☐ Research
- ☐ Technical assistance
- Training

Region: Worldwide

Mandate

The Panos Institute is an international nonprofit organization, which, together with partner NGOs, provides information supporting worldwide sustainable development to NGOs, writers, political leaders, decision-makers, and individuals at the grassroots level. Panos has three offices operating in separate geocultural regions. The Washington, D.C., office focuses on Latin America, the Paris office on Francophone countries, and the London office on English-speaking Africa and Asia. The Washington, D.C., office also works to educate Americans about development issues.

Funding

Panos receives funding from private foundations, NGOs, governmental agencies and organizations, investment income, and the sale of publications. They receive some funding from USAID.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Toxic and hazardous materials.* Panos-Budapest has developed a database of media and NGOs involved in environmental issues in Central Europe, and an information program on nuclear power.

- *Environmental health advocacy.* Through numerous publications, such as books, dossiers, and magazines, and media such as radio, Panos provides information, education, consciousness-raising, and advocacy on numerous environmental health topics, including solid waste, hazardous materials, and air pollution.
- *Environmental health training.* Panos strengthens the information capacities of PVOs and journalists in the southern hemisphere by collaborating with local groups to produce seminars and workshops on topics ranging from working with the media and coalition-building for PVOs to reporting on the environment for journalists.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

Panos employs 10 full-time and 3 part-time staff in its Washington, D.C., office.

PATH (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health)

4 Nickerson Street

Seattle, WA 98109-1699

(206) 285-3500

Subsectors

- Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- Occupational health
- ☐ Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☐ Wastewater treatment
- ☐ Water supply and sanitation
- Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☐ Funding/grants
- ☐ Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- ☐ Policy and planning
- Project implementation
- ☐ Research
- Technical assistance
- Training

Regions: Africa, Latin America, Asia

Mandate

PATH's mission is to improve health, especially that of women and children, in developing countries. PATH focuses on enhancing the appropriateness, effectiveness, safety, availability, and delivery of technologies for health and family planning.

Funding

PATH receives funding from private foundations and governmental and international agencies. It receives approximately 65 percent of its funding from USAID, including USAID missions in Guatemala, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Air pollution.* PATH carried out an assessment of urban air pollution in Thailand that will be used by governmental and nongovernmental organizations in Thailand to identify areas for further research and appropriate interventions.
- *Toxic and hazardous materials.* PATH assessed rural pesticide misuse in Thailand and subsequently designed a program to teach villagers how to do chemical-free farming, thereby reducing contamination to the natural waterways. The organization is currently researching issues related to the disposal of medical/biohazardous waste in the developing world.
- *Occupational health.* PATH provides management training to developing world collaborators who are involved in the local production of health technologies. The

training aims to help the collaborators comply with good manufacturing practices and worker safety standards. Collaborators receive assistance in designing environmental and safety hazard procedures that comply with either local or international regulations.

- *Environmental health education.* PATH provides technical assistance in developing environmental health messages that address such matters as proper handling of pesticides for farm workers, environmental hygiene practices, and worker safety.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

PATH employs 128 full-time staff. Fifteen technical staff, with backgrounds in R&D, design, test, and evaluate hardware products, diagnostic technologies, and equipment for transfer to developing countries.

Peace Corps of the United States

1990 K Street, NW

Washington, DC 20526

(202) 606-2174

Contacts: Shelly Smith, health sector specialist; Joy Barrett, water and sanitation specialist

Subsectors	Types of Assistance
<input type="checkbox"/> Air pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding/grants
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toxic and hazardous materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Information
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Injury control	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal and regulatory
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupational health	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy and planning
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid waste	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project implementation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Research
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wastewater treatment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water supply and sanitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting	

Region: Worldwide

Mandate

Peace Corps has three objectives: to promote world peace and friendship by making available to interested countries Americans willing to serve overseas who will help these countries to meet their needs for trained manpower; to help promote better understanding of the American people by people in the countries served; and to promote better understanding in the United States of people in other countries.

Funding

All funding comes from the U.S. government.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Food hygiene.* Many health volunteers address this issue in their communities through health and hygiene education.
- *Toxic and hazardous materials.* Peace Corps/Ecuador is planning an activity to mitigate the effects of the toxic by-products of gold processing (e.g., mercury). Peace Corps/Nicaragua plans to address the problem of mercury in Lake Nicaragua. Several Peace Corps offices in Eastern Europe and the Central Asian Republics see a role for volunteers to work towards the mitigation, remediation, and minimization of, and protection from, hazardous wastes; however, no definite programs exist at this time.

- *Injury control.* Peace Corps/St. Lucia is assisting the local Red Cross with increasing blood bank intake and improving quality control mechanisms. Peace Corps/St. Lucia also conducts a first aid training program. Many volunteers worldwide conduct first aid courses as a secondary activity in their communities.
- *Occupational health.* Peace Corps agricultural volunteers conduct training on the safe and effective use of pesticides. Peace Corps programs in Belize, Honduras, and Guatemala have extensive activities in this area.
- *Solid waste.* Peace Corps/Chad plans on implementing local solid waste collection projects in poor urban areas of secondary cities.
- *Tropical diseases.* Peace Corps/Thailand is conducting a filariasis control project, which aims to control and prevent lymphatic filariasis through local, regional, and national health education. Health volunteers in many countries address issues of malaria control, including promotion of bednets.
- *Water supply and sanitation.* Peace Corps has approximately 400 volunteers working in rural and urban water supply and sanitation in 30 countries. Peace Corps/Armenia volunteers are assisting with water disinfection and environmental sanitation in refugee communities.
- *Wastewater treatment.* Peace Corps/Thailand is planning on working with several health facilities to treat wastewater and to properly dispose of waste generated by the facility.
- *Urban environmental management.* Peace Corps has a large urban environmental management project in Cote d'Ivoire. Approximately 26 volunteers work to strengthen the municipal government's capacity to prevent and control urban environmental contamination. Volunteers address problems in excreta management, solid waste, and runoff control. Peace Corps/Swaziland is considering a similar program.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

Peace Corps has 6,222 volunteers currently in the field, of which approximately 1,000 work on environmental health issues. In addition to volunteers, Peace Corps employs 1,750 staff: 550 work in Peace Corps' Washington, D.C., headquarters, 100 work in other U.S. locations, and 1,100 work overseas. Technical staff areas of expertise include: agriculture, health, environment, engineering, social science, education, small business, youth, and urban issues.

PLAN International

P.O. Box 804

804 Quaker Lane

East Greenwich, RI 02818

(410) 826-2500

Contact: Karla Steele, grants coordinator

Subsectors

- ☒ Air pollution
- ☒ Food hygiene
- ☐ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☒ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- ☒ Solid waste
- ☒ Tropical diseases
- ☐ Wastewater treatment
- ☒ Water supply and sanitation
- ☐ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☐ Funding/grants
- ☐ Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- ☐ Policy and planning
- ☒ Project implementation
- ☐ Research
- ☒ Technical assistance
- ☒ Training

Region: Worldwide

Mandate

PLAN International helps children and their families in 30 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean to achieve long-lasting improvements in their quality of life, through grassroots assistance programs in health, education, family income generation, home improvement, sanitation, agricultural development, and community infrastructure. The PLAN approach involves sponsorship of 690,000 children through 114 field offices worldwide. Increasingly, PLAN's programs are targeting urban populations. Fifteen of PLAN's field offices are oriented toward the urban sector exclusively, and the organization has a number of mixed sector field offices. Approximately 20 percent of "foster" children and their families live in the urban sector.

Funding

PLAN receives 89 percent of its funding from foster parent sponsorships. PLAN also receives grant funding from government and private sources, including USAID funding for a number of child survival projects (through FHA/PVC) and USAID mission grants in Honduras and Kenya.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Air pollution.* PLAN has experimental programs on solar energy, improved wood stoves, and biogas production aimed at reducing fuel expenditure costs and air pollution.
- *Food hygiene.* Through primary health care training, PLAN teaches participating families hygienic food handling practices.
- *Injury prevention.* PLAN addresses this problem through housing improvement projects, which reduce the risk of accidents.
- *Solid waste.* In most of its urban programs, PLAN supports garbage collection projects (Cairo, Delhi, and Guayaquil). It has assisted municipal programs, supplied transient garbage pick-ups with carts and bins for collections and separation, and funded a community-operated incinerator.
- *Tropical diseases.* Many PLAN countries address malaria and other tropical diseases through prevention and treatment.
- *Water supply and sanitation.* PLAN is providing potable water to rural communities in Ecuador. Many of its projects involve water supply and sanitation.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

PLAN employs 5,020 people worldwide, 195 of whom are expatriate staff and 4,825 of whom are national staff. Approximately 2,708 are technical staff, whose areas of expertise include health services, social services, education, and community development.

The ReSource Institute

31 Moraine Street

Boston, MA 02130-4315

(617) 524-7258

Contact Laura Orlando, executive director

Subsectors

- ☐ Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- ☐ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- ☐ Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☒ Wastewater treatment
- ☒ Water supply and sanitation
- ☒ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☐ Funding/grants
- ☒ Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- ☐ Policy and planning
- ☒ Project implementation
- ☐ Research
- ☒ Technical assistance
- ☒ Training

Regions: Latin America, Asia

Mandate

The ReSource Institute helps solve interrelated problems in public health and environmental protection by providing technical assistance/consulting services to governmental and nongovernmental health, education, agriculture, and engineering offices. It promotes low entropy (nonpolluting, nondepleting, nonwasting) infrastructures. Low-cost, locally made composting toilet system and on-site greywater (wash water) recycling systems make up the cornerstone of these infrastructures.

Funding

The ReSource Institute receives funding from private donors, foundations, Abby Rockefeller, and Rockefeller family members.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Environmental sanitation.* In Puerto Morelos, Mexico, ReSource is collaborating with local ecology activists and the town government to help protect threatened groundwater and coastal ecosystems. Project components include environmental sanitation, appropriate technology development, and environmental education. Compost latrines are being introduced. ReSource is also conducting water and sanitation projects in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

- *Wastewater treatment and sanitation.* ReSource is participating in an environmental health project with the Yantai Development Consortium in the Shandong Province in China. In Thailand, it is conducting research on wastewater treatment and composting toilets.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

The ReSource Institute has three full-time employees, including one technical staff member, whose specialty is wastewater treatment and construction.

Save the Children

54 Wilton Road

Westport, CT 06880

(203) 226-7272

Subsectors

- ☐ Air pollution
- ☒ Food hygiene
- ☐ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- ☐ Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☐ Wastewater treatment
- ☒ Water supply and sanitation
- ☐ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☐ Funding/grants
- ☐ Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- ☐ Policy and planning
- ☒ Project implementation
- ☐ Research
- ☒ Technical assistance
- ☒ Training

Regions: Latin America, Africa, Middle East, Former Soviet Union

Mandate

Save the Children works with families and communities in the United States and in 356 other countries on self-help programs in health, education, economic opportunity, and emergency relief. Its mission is to make lasting, positive changes in the lives of disadvantaged children.

Funding

Save the Children receives funding from private donations, private foundations, and governmental and international agencies. It receives USAID funding from central bureaus and USAID missions.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Food hygiene.* Save the Children conducts several child survival programs that include hygiene education.
- *Water supply and sanitation.* Save the Children is conducting water supply and sanitation programs in approximately seven countries in Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

Save the Children employs approximately 35 people in its central office. Technical staff members have expertise in the areas of emergency response, health (including maternal and child health), and community development.

WEDO (Women's Environment and Development Organization)

Secretariat

845 Third Avenue, 15th Floor

New York, NY 10011

(212) 759-7982 or 759-8647

Contact: Susan Davis, executive director

Subsectors

- Air pollution
- Food hygiene
- Toxic and hazardous materials
- Injury control
- Occupational health
- Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☐ Wastewater treatment
- ☐ Water supply and sanitation
- Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- Advocacy
- ☐ Funding/grants
- Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- Policy and planning
- ☐ Project implementation
- ☐ Research
- ☐ Technical assistance
- ☐ Training

Region: Worldwide

Mandate

WEDO's goal is to make women more visible as participants, policy makers, and leaders in fate-of-the-earth decisions.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Toxic and hazardous materials.* WEDO collaborated with Greenpeace USA and grassroots women's groups in a project titled "Women, Cancer, and the Environment," which examined environmental links to breast cancer. It brought to the public's attention the link between man-made pollutants, including certain toxic chemicals and low-level radiation, and the cancer epidemic. Although the focus of the study was the United States, the findings can be applied in developing countries.
- *Environmental information network.* WEDO maintains a growing international database, now at 15,000, which links women working for common goals around the world.

- *Environmental health policy.* WEDO maintains consultative status at the United Nations and has won access for women's groups and networks to the UN policy-making process.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

WEDO has five full-time staff members and six consultants. Of these, six are technical staff whose specialty areas include the UN, sustainable development, gender issues, population, and international affairs.

World Environment Center (WEC)

419 Park Avenue South

Suite 1800

New York, NY 10016

(212) 683-4700

Contact: Susan Reil

Subsectors

- ☒ Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- ☒ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- ☒ Occupational health
- ☒ Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☒ Wastewater treatment
- ☒ Water supply and sanitation
- ☒ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☐ Funding/grants
- ☒ Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- ☒ Policy and planning
- ☐ Project implementation
- ☐ Research
- ☒ Technical assistance
- ☒ Training

Regions: Africa, Asia, Latin American, Former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe.

Mandate

The World Environment Center (WEC) contributes to sustainable development worldwide by strengthening industrial and urban environmental, health, and safety policies and practices. The organization serves as a bridge for the exchange of information and expertise among industry, government, and nongovernmental organizations. It conducts institutional and factory assessments, technology transfer and training workshops, study tours, and on-the-job internships. WEC provides much of its technical assistance through experts who volunteer their services.

Funding

WEC receives funding from private foundations and governmental organizations, including USAID bureaus and missions: ENI/NIS, the Asian Environmental Partnership, Near East Bureau, OFDA, USAID/Jakarta, USAID/Thailand, USAID/Sri Lanka, USAID/Philippines, and USAID/Asia.

Environmental Health Activities

WEC has more than 40 projects/activities in the areas mentioned above. A few are highlighted below. Please see Appendix E for a complete list.

- *Air pollution.* WEC is assisting the government of the Philippines to develop a national air pollution control strategy .
- *Occupational health.* WEC sponsors U.S.-based internships for officials from India to learn how to develop industrial health and safety training videos, including scripting and production. In Mexico, WEC is conducting training courses in responsible care principles and policies for the chemical industry.
- *Toxic and hazardous materials.* WEC provided technical experts in Thailand to introduce UN chemical emergency preparedness and response programs.
- *Wastewater treatment.* WEC negotiated a government/industry agreement and obtained industry commitments in Juarez, Mexico, to provide a significant portion of the capital funds needed to construct the first wastewater treatment facility to serve both the city and local industry.
- *Waste minimization/health and safety projects.* WEC provides technical assistance worldwide to government officials and industries to modify industrial processes in order to prevent and control industrial pollution. This assistance includes assessments of industrial processes, introduction of low-cost technologies, demonstration projects, training, monitoring of industrial waste, and information sharing.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

WEC employs 62 full-time staff, of whom 19 are technical, with expertise in chemical engineering, industrial engineering, sanitation engineering, environmental studies, and environmental economics.

World Resources Institute

1709 New York Avenue, NW

Washington, D.C. 20006

(202) 638-6300

Subsectors

- Air pollution
- Food hygiene
- ☐ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- Occupational health
- Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☐ Wastewater treatment
- ☐ Water supply and sanitation
- Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☐ Advocacy
- ☐ Funding/grants
- Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- Policy and planning
- Project implementation
- Research
- Technical assistance
- Training

Regions: United States, Latin America, Africa, Asia

Mandate

The World Resources Institute (WRI) is an independent research and policy institute created to help governments, the private sector, environmental and development organizations, and others work to meet human needs and nurture economic growth without destroying the natural resources and environmental integrity that make prosperity possible. Although much of its work takes place in developed countries, in developing countries WRI provides technical support, policy analysis, and other services for governments and NGOs that are trying to manage natural resources sustainably.

Funding

WRI receives financial support from foundations, governmental and intergovernmental institutions, private corporations, and individuals. It receives funding from a number of USAID bureaus and missions.

Environmental Health Activities

Through its Center for International Development and Environment, WRI is working to reverse the downward spiral of poverty and environmental degradation, such as air and water pollution, exhausted cropland, lack of firewood for cooking and heating, and waterborne diseases in developing countries.

- *Environmental health indicators.* WRI collaborated with WASH on a study to determine environmental health indicators in Quito, Ecuador. WRI published a

report, based in part on the Quito study, titled "Urban Environmental Indicators in Third World Cities," which recommends that USAID do more to help municipal institutions spot environmental problems before they overwhelm local authorities. Two components of monitoring are quantitative scientific data collection and qualitative community-based monitoring information.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

WRI employs approximately 105 core staff at its Washington, D.C., office. Technical staff have backgrounds in environmental policy, population, economics, technology, and pollution. In addition, its core staff is augmented by a network of advisors, collaborators, international fellows, and cooperating institutions in more than 50 countries.

World Vision Relief and Development

220 I Street, NE, Suite 270

Washington, DC 20002

(202) 547-3743

Contact: Tom Ventimiglia

Subsectors	Types of Assistance
<input type="checkbox"/> Air pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy
<input type="checkbox"/> Food hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding/grants
<input type="checkbox"/> Toxic and hazardous materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Information
<input type="checkbox"/> Injury control	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal and regulatory
<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational health	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy and planning
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid waste	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project implementation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Research
<input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater treatment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water supply and sanitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting	

Regions: Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa

Mandate

World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD) works to relieve human suffering, save lives, and stimulate transformational, sustainable development by assisting and supporting its domestic and international World Vision Partners. WVRD accomplishes its mission by acquiring and providing monetary, material, and technical resources from the U.S. government, UN agencies and multinational institutions, and the private corporate sector, and through training, accountability services and program evaluations, and by influencing the formulation of public policy consistent with World Vision Core Values.

Funding

WVRD is funded primarily by gifts-in-kind, U.S. government food commodities, and government grants, including USAID.

Environmental Health Activities

- *Solid waste.* WVRD is conducting a campaign in the Philippines for environmental sanitation including drainage, proper waste disposal, and beautification activities.
- *Tropical diseases.* WVRD currently has eight child survival projects that address the prevention and treatment of malaria, dengue, and chagas disease. WVRD child survival projects employ one or more of the following interventions: awareness campaigns, training, treatment, prophylaxis, surveillance, bednet distribution,

environmental control, and vector control. The Cambodia child health project addresses dengue (as one of three main causes of child mortality) in an urban setting.

- *Water supply and sanitation.* WVRD carries out many water supply and sanitation programs, mainly in rural areas. Currently, projects are being undertaken in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Ghana. WVRD is responding to growing urbanization with more programs in urban areas. Two large projects are currently underway in Phnom Penh, Cambodia and Vietnam.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

WVRD employs 70 staff at its Washington, D.C., office; of these, 25 to 30 are technical, with expertise in health, food resources, economic development, GIS, training, and disaster mitigation.

World Wildlife Fund

1250 24th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20037

(202) 293-4800

Contact: Fran Irwin, senior program officer

Subsectors

- ☐ Air pollution
- ☐ Food hygiene
- ☒ Toxic and hazardous materials
- ☐ Injury control
- ☐ Occupational health
- ☐ Solid waste
- ☐ Tropical diseases
- ☐ Wastewater treatment
- ☐ Water supply and sanitation
- ☐ Cross-cutting

Types of Assistance

- ☒ Advocacy
- ☐ Funding/grants
- ☒ Information
- ☐ Legal and regulatory
- ☐ Policy and planning
- ☒ Project implementation
- ☒ Research
- ☐ Technical assistance
- ☒ Training

Region: Worldwide

Mandate

The World Wildlife Fund's (WWF's) goal is to protect global biological diversity.

Funding

WWF receives financial support from foundations, governmental and intergovernmental institutions, private corporations, and individuals. It receives funding from a number of USAID bureaus and missions.

Environmental Health Activities

Toxic and hazardous materials. WWF is implementing a pollution prevention project that aims to reduce or eliminate releases of and exposure to toxic chemicals in the environment. Project beneficiaries will include fauna and flora as well as field and factory workers. The project includes three main components: advocating national and international public toxic chemical registers; testing the use of a toxic chemical register in the Caribbean region; policy research needed for toxic chemical registers.

Staffing and Technical Expertise

WWF employs approximately 300 people worldwide. The pollution prevention program employs approximately 10 people, of whom approximately 6 are technical staff with expertise in toxicology, pesticide use reduction, and material flows.

Appendix A

COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF PVOS CONTACTED

NGO/Subsector	Profile included	Lesser degree of international environmental health involvement	Involved in U.S. environmental health activities	Not involved in environmental health	Unable to contact
Adventist Development and Relief Agency International		•			
Africare	•				
Aga Khan Foundation	•				
AICF/USA		•			
Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning			•		
American Friends Service Committee					Does not accept USAID funds
American ORT Federation				•	
Appropriate Technology International	•				
CARE	•				
Catholic Relief Services	•				
Center for Clean Air Policy	•				
Citizens for a Better Environment			•		
Citizens Democracy Corps			•		
Citizens' Clearinghouse for Hazardous Wastes			•		
Conservation International Foundation				•	
Coolidge Center for Environmental Leadership				•	
Cooperative Housing Foundation	•				

NGO/Subsector	Profile included	Lesser degree of international environmental health involvement	Involved in U.S. environmental health activities	Not involved in environmental health	Unable to contact
Coordination in Development (CODEL)	•			•	
EARTHWATCH	•				
ECOLOGIA	•				
Environmental Law Institute	•				
Environmental Defense Fund		•			
Global Tomorrow Coalition			•		
Global Health Action				•	
Greenpeace	•				
INMED					Did not respond
Institute for Development Research				•	
Institute for Sustainable Communities	•				
International Rivers Network		•			
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources				•	
Lutheran World Relief, Inc.					Does not accept USAID funds
March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation			•		
Medical Care Development, Inc. (MCD)		•			
Mega-Cities Project, Inc.	•				
Mercy Corps International					Did not respond
Minnesota International Health Volunteers					Did not respond

NGO/Subsector	Profile included	Lesser degree of international environmental health involvement	Involved in U.S. environmental health activities	Not involved in environmental health	Unable to contact
Natural Resources Defense Council		•			
Private Agencies Cooperating Together (PACT)					
Pan American Development Foundation (PADF)				•	
Panos Institute	•				
Partners of the Americas		•			
Peace Corps of the United States	•				
PLAN International	•				
PATH (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health)	•				
ReSource Institute	•				
River Blindness Foundation		•			
Save the Children	•				
TECHNOSERVE		•			
The Nature Conservancy				•	
The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International		•			
WEDO (Women's Environment and Development Organization)	•				
World Resources Institute	•				
World Concern Development Organization		•			
World Vision Relief and Development	•				
World Wildlife Fund	•				
World Environment Center	•				

Appendix B

DESCRIPTION OF SOURCES USED TO GENERATE PVO CONTACT LIST

Description of Sources Used

In developing the initial list of PVOs that might be involved in environmental health activities, three main sources were used: interviews, published guides or listings, and a data base developed by the World Bank.

Interviews

The following people were interviewed: Barbara Beaver, Environmental and Natural Resources Information Center; Daisy Berlingeri, EPA International Programs; Bonnie Bradford, environmental health consultant; Jaime Henriquez, USAID/Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation; Karl Kendall, Professor of International Health, Tulane University; Karen Menczer, USAID/ Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean; and WASH staff members.

Published Guides

One problem encountered in reviewing the PVO guides was that although some of the guides are indexed, none of them are indexed using the category of environmental health. The most common similar index categories were health, environment, environmental services, and water supply and sanitation. Therefore, the methodology used was to read each entry and try to determine if the PVO is working in one of the nine environmental health subsectors.

InterAction Member Profiles, 1993

InterAction is a PVO whose mandate is to enhance the effectiveness and professional capacities of its 143 member organizations, all of which are engaged in international activities, including disaster relief, refugee protection, assistance and resettlement, long-term sustainable development, educating the American public about the developing world, and public policy and advocacy. To become a member of InterAction an organization must demonstrate a high level of commitment to humanitarian principles and be voted in by its peers. The guide profiles all of the member organizations; the 1993 guide is the fourth edition. The guide is indexed by the following areas: agriculture and food production, AIDS/HIV, child sponsorship, citizen and student exchange, strengthening of civil society, community development,

construction, debt-for-development, democratic development, development education, disaster and emergency relief, education/training, enterprise development, cooperatives and credit loans, environment and natural resources management, human rights, information and communications, institutional and human resource development and management assistance, material aid, medicine and public health, membership services, migration and refugee services, nutrition, policy research and analysis, population and family planning, public policy and advocacy, rehabilitation/vocational services, social welfare, transportation, and women in development.

Directory of U.S. International Health Organizations, 1992 edition. National Council for International Health (NCIH).

The NCIH guide describes more than 700 agencies, including foundations, PVOs, professional associations, consulting firms, U.S. government and international agencies, transnational corporations, civic groups, and labor unions. The guide is indexed by the following categories: aging, child survival, chronic diseases, communicable diseases, disaster relief, economic/financial resources, environmental services (i.e., water supply and sanitation projects), health advocacy, health education, health planning/management, hospitals/health centers, human rights, information systems, medical supplies, mental health, nutrition, occupational health, operational research, population/demographics, primary health care, research, substance abuse, training, women's health. As with the previous guide, we examined the profiles and listed organizations that mentioned any of the nine subsectors.

Your Resource Guide to Environmental Organizations

This source gives a detailed description of nongovernmental organizations involved in environmental issues. Some work internationally and some only work in the United States.

Report of American Volunteer Agencies Engaged in Overseas Relief and Development Registered With the Agency for International Development, 1992 edition. USAID.

This guide, published by USAID'S Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation under the Bureau for Food and Humanitarian Assistance, lists approximately 300 PVOs currently registered with USAID. It contains brief, clear descriptions, but does not have a subsector index.

Organizations and Individuals Involved in Environmental Activities in the Former Soviet Union.

This list is produced by the International Clearinghouse on the Environment, which is housed in the Institute for Soviet-American Relations in Washington, D.C. The list includes all organizations and individuals involved in environmental activities in the former Soviet Union, giving only name, address, and contact, with no description or index.

List of Environmental Organizations in the Former Soviet Union, Compiled by Citizens Democracy Corps.

The Citizens Democracy Corps is a private, nonprofit organization that encourages and assists the U.S. private sector in efforts to promote democratic institutions and free market economies in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. It manages a data base that contains information on voluntary activities conducted by U.S. nonprofit organizations working in the regions, and includes the category of environment, which includes PVOs working in environmental health. The guide gives a brief description of each organization.

World Bank Data Base

The World Bank maintains an extensive PVO data base. It groups PVOs according to subsector, and at our request the bank sent a list of approximately 700 summaries of organizations that work in the following areas: environment, toxic materials, water supply and sanitation, and solid waste. The other EHP categories are not part of the data base.

Appendix C

QUESTIONNAIRE

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROJECTS CONDUCTED BY PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS (PVOs)

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF SURVEY

In order to address the growing number of health problems that result from—or are exacerbated by—adverse environmental conditions, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will launch an Environmental Health Program to begin on or about June 1994. The nine subsectors that will be addressed in the program are: 1) water supply and sanitation, 2) wastewater treatment, 3) tropical diseases, 4) solid waste, 5) hazardous materials, 6) air pollution (interior and exterior), 7) food hygiene, 8) occupational safety and health, 9) injury prevention. USAID has been working in the first four subsectors for some time, the last five will be new.

In preparation for this new program, USAID's Office of Health is conducting a survey to determine what kinds of activities PVOs are currently conducting, or are planning on conducting, in the field of environmental health. This information will be used to help USAID better meet the needs of the PVO community and identify areas of potential collaboration.

FILLING OUT THE FORM

Thank you in advance for your support in this effort. The form is four pages, and time for completion will vary depending on how many projects you have in the nine subsectors. The first three pages ask for general information about your PVO. The fourth page is a "Project Description Form" to be filled out for each project in the area of environmental health.

We tried to keep the form simple and short so it would not be too much of a time burden to complete. Please feel free to take as many shortcuts as possible by using already written material. If it is too big a task to fill out project description forms for every project, please select projects which you think particularly address some aspect of environmental health. We are especially interested in the five new areas of environmental health, and projects in periurban areas.

Regardless of how you choose to complete the form, we would appreciate receiving any relevant documentation you have on your organization (e.g. brochures, annual reports) and any on the specific projects.

If possible, please FAX us the questionnaire by **Friday, March 18, 1994**. Send documents under separate cover to the WASH project. The address is on the FAX cover sheet.

Once again, we greatly appreciate your time in filling this out. We will be sending you a copy of the final report and a copy of a recent WASH publication, Lessons Learned in Water, Sanitation, and Health.

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROJECTS CONDUCTED BY PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS (PVO)

We greatly appreciate your time and effort in completing this questionnaire. Please FAX the completed forms to Ann Hirschey at the WASH Project, FAX 703 243 9004.

RESPONDENT INFORMATION

Survey Respondent: _____

Organization: _____

Title: _____

Division/Office: _____

Address: _____

Address: _____

Telephone and FAX: _____

E-mail: _____

PROFILE OF THE PVO

1. Please provide a brief summary of the purpose of your organization.

2. How many persons are employed full time by the PVO?_____

Of these, how many are technical staff?_____

What are their areas of specialty?_____

USAID FUNDING RECEIVED BY YOUR PVO

1. Do you currently receive USAID funds?_____

2. If yes, from what Office, Bureau, or Mission(s)
-

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROJECTS

Please check off the subsectors in which your organization is currently carrying out (or planning on carrying out) activities. For each project (or the main ones) fill out a project description form (page four of the Questionnaire):

- ☐ Water supply and Sanitation
e.g. rural or urban latrine and hygiene education projects, peri-urban environmental management projects, etc.
- ☐ Wastewater treatment
e.g. stabilization ponds, promotion of environmental policies which mandate wastewater treatment, etc.
- ☐ Tropical diseases
e.g. environmental interventions to control vectors which contribute to the spread of malaria or chagas disease, etc.
- ☐ Solid waste
e.g. peri-urban environmental management projects, community collection of solid waste, etc.
- ☐ Hazardous materials
e.g. community monitoring of industry pollution, community risk assessment and communication, etc.
- ☐ Air pollution (interior or exterior)
e.g. air pollution control policies and studies, indoor air pollution control, etc.
- ☐ Food hygiene
e.g. health education regarding proper water and food handling to avoid food contamination, etc.
- ☐ Occupational safety and health
e.g. worker safety promotion, etc.
- ☐ Injury prevention
e.g. injury prevention education programs

NGO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

1. Does your organization have any technical assistance or training needs which could be provided by the Agency for International Development? This could be for central staff or for field projects. Examples may include: a training course in the basic concepts of environmental health, technical assistance a field project, guidelines for community involvement in environmental health issues, etc.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION FORM

For each subsector checked in the main questionnaire, please fill out this form. If you have more than one project in a subsector, please fill out a form for each project.

SUBSECTOR: (e.g air pollution) _____

N A M E O F P R O J E C T :

P R O J E C T C O N T A C T A T P V O :

PROJECT DATES: Start date: _____ End date: _____

LOCATION: (country, site, urban or rural) _____

NUMBER OF STAFF INVOLVED IN ACTIVITY:

Local: _____

Expatriate: _____

FUNDING SOURCE(s): (USAID or other): _____

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: (Please include a brief description of the project goals and objectives and current status). We would appreciate any written materials you have on the project.

Appendix D

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM GROUPS CONTACTED BUT NOT PROFILED

Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA)

Silver Spring, Maryland

Contact: Gerald Whitehouse, senior health advisor

ADRA receives funds from USAID's Office of Health for child survival activities. ADRA carries out some environmental health activities that promote child survival, such as malaria prevention (bednets) and water supply and sanitation. Under an ADRA project in Bangladesh, communities must install pit latrines in order to receive a tube well. ADRA expects to focus much of its effort on urban areas in the future.

AICF/USA

International Action Against Hunger

(formerly American Friends of *Action Internationale Contre la Faim*)

Washington, D.C.

Contact: Jack Marrkand

AICF/USA's only environmental health activities are in the area of rural water supply and sanitation.

Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning

Washington, D.C.

Contact: Ms. Rowchow

The Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning focuses its work in the United States.

American Friends Service Committee

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Contact: Ed Reed

The American Friends Service Committee does not accept USAID funds.

American ORT Federation

Washington, D.C.

Contact: Celeste Angus

The American ORT Federation is not at present conducting any environmental health activities.

Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous Wastes

Falls Church, Virginia

This clearinghouse works only in the United States.

Citizens Democracy Corps

Washington, D.C.

The Citizens Democracy Corps is a private, nonprofit organization that encourages and assists the U.S. private sector in its efforts to promote democratic institutions and free market economies in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. The organization does not undertake projects itself, but serves as a clearinghouse for PVOs working in the area of environmental health in the former Soviet Union.

Citizens for a Better Environment

San Francisco, California

Citizens for a Better Environment works in major urban areas of California to prevent and reduce toxic hazards to human health and the environment from pollution of air, water, and land. It does not carry out international activities.

Conservation International Foundation

Washington, D.C.

Contact: Sarah Martin, gender and social policy division

Conservation International Foundation concentrates its efforts in the areas of conservation and biological diversity, mostly in rural settings. It does not undertake environmental health projects.

Coolidge Center for Environmental Leadership

Boston, Massachusetts

Contact: Gabriela Canepa

The Coolidge Center for Environmental Leadership is not involved in environmental health activities.

Coordination in Development (CODEL)

New York, New York

Contact: Rev. Boyd Lowry, executive director

CODEL receives USAID funding from the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, Bureau for Humanitarian Response, as well as from a joint USDA-USAID forestry support effort. CODEL is not involved in environmental health activities, but would undertake them if the necessary funding were provided. The organization has no overseas staff. It works through an association of local Christian organizations. CODEL has between 10 and 17 staff members, two of whom are environmental specialists. It is primarily a responsive agency that organizes and presents workshops and supplies information resources and publications to local organizations in the association.

Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)

Washington, D.C.

EDF works in the areas of policy, advocacy, and research. EDF works to influence the policies of organizations such as the World Bank that undertake projects in developing countries.

Global Health Action (International Service Association for Health)

Atlanta, Georgia

Contact: Linda Flemming, program assistant

Global Health Action is not currently involved in environmental health activities. The organization trains community health workers in rural primary health care. The training programs take place in Atlanta and in host countries. Global Health Action may be willing to incorporate some environmental health issues into its future training activities.

Global Tomorrow Coalition

Washington, D.C.

The Global Tomorrow Coalition serves as an information resource but does not conduct projects in developing countries. It focuses its efforts on the United States.

INMED

Washington, D.C.

INMED did not respond to the questionnaire.

Institute for Development Research (IDR)

Boston, Massachusetts

IDR's purpose is to promote voluntary action for just and sustainable development, and has two broadly defined goals: rapid evolution of national voluntary sectors capable of affecting lasting social change, and public policies and institutional arrangements that foster widespread voluntary action. IDR conducts research and education, and is not involved in any environmental health activities.

International Rivers Network

Washington, D.C.

The International Rivers Network focuses its efforts on policy, advocacy, and research. The organization works to influence the policies of organizations that undertake projects in developing countries, such as the World Bank.

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)

Washington, D.C.

Contact: Alan Putney

IUCN is an umbrella organization with more than 700 affiliates worldwide who may be conducting environmental health activities.

Lutheran World Relief, Inc.

New York, New York

Contact: Terri Mark, executive secretary

Lutheran World Relief chose not to participate in the study because it does not receive USAID funds.

March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation

The March of Dimes works in the area of lead poisoning in the United States.

Medical Care Development, Inc. (MCD)

Washington, D.C.

Contact: Kevin Widmann

MCD works primarily in the medical and health fields, but does little work in environmental health. MCD is undertaking a USAID-funded rural/urban water and sanitation project in Mozambique. The organization also is involved in health information systems and health policy.

Mercy Corps International

Portland, Oregon

Mercy Corps International did not respond to the questionnaire.

Minnesota International Health Volunteers (MIHV)

Minneapolis, Minnesota

MIHV did not respond.

National Resources Defence Council (NRDC)

Washington, D.C.

Contact: Kristen Suokko

NRDC is a nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting the world's natural resources and ensuring a safe and healthy environment. NRDC combines law, science, and citizen action in its efforts to defend the environment. Most of NRDC's work takes place in the United States, although the organization promotes basic environmental rights worldwide and works to help build international environmental treaties and institutions.

The Nature Conservancy

Arlington, Virginia

Contact: Ben Thomas, media relations

The Nature Conservancy is not involved in environmental health activities.

Pan American Development Foundation (PADF)

Washington, D.C.

PADF is not involved in environmental health activities.

Partners of the Americas

(National Association of the Partners of the Americas, Inc.)

Washington, D.C.

Contact: Jim Feaster

The goal of Partners of the Americas is to promote mutual understanding and establish lasting relationships among citizens and institutions of the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The organization does not directly conduct projects in environmental health, but does provide small grants for projects such as the following:

- The Illinois-Sao Paulo Partners helped support an interdisciplinary team of experts from Illinois who conducted an assessment of disaster response. As a result, the fire marshall's office continues to provide expertise to the civil defense, fire department, and the private sector, with the support of the American Chamber of Commerce in Sao Paulo.
- The Rochester, New York-Antigua and Barbuda Partners have developed a clean water program called Project AIM. The program trained sanitation technicians in water quality monitoring.

Private Agencies Cooperating Together (PACT)

Washington, D.C.

PACT is not involved in environmental health activities.

River Blindness Foundation

Sugar Land, Texas

Contact: Bernadette McKinney

The goal of the River Blindness Foundation is to prevent blindness caused by onchocerciasis and to help find ways to eradicate the disease. The foundation's major objective is to identify those communities at greatest risk of blindness and to find cost-effective, timely ways to deliver ivermectin so that all community residents will be

protected from blindness caused by onchocerciasis. The foundation identifies high-risk groups by analyzing World Health Organization and Pan American Health Organization data and developing rapid assessment techniques. It works with a large network of PVOs committed to the prevention of blindness from the disease.

The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International

Evanston, Illinois

Contact: Carrie Goene

Some local Rotary clubs conduct environmental health activities, but there is no organization-wide promotion of environmental health.

TECHNOSERVE

Norwalk, Connecticut

Contact: Doug Ray, director of communications

TECHNOSERVE receives 47 percent of its funding from USAID. It focuses almost exclusively on the rural sector. TECHNOSERVE's environmental health activities are limited to training in the use of pesticides and the promotion of natural pesticides.

World Concern Development Organization

Seattle, Washington

Contact: Mary Watt

World Concern is a nonprofit, Christian relief and development agency that enables concerned groups to reach out to the world's poorest people. It carries out several projects in water supply and sanitation, mostly in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Appendix E

WORLD ENVIRONMENT CENTER PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS